

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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## IT ABSOLVES ABDUL

Salisbury Shives the Sultan and Admits the Impotence of England.

## UNITED STATES URGED TO INTERVENE

Appearance of an American Fleet Off Constantinople Would Do Wonders.

## FRENCH DO NOT ENDORSE PROPOSITION

Hold that the Monroe Doctrine Excludes America from European Affairs.

## RUSSIA MAY SAVE SOME CHRISTIANS

If the Czar Succeeds in an Alliance with the Sultan He May Protect the Remnant of the Armenians.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Feb. 1.—(New York Cablegram.)—Lord Salisbury practically confessed last night that Armenians have now little or no hope from England. He went further than that in giving quasi-absolution to the sultan for the atrocities on the ground that his power could not effectively reach the mountain passes of Armenia. The premier has been long noted for his extraordinary inconsistency in proclaiming on Monday what he denies on the succeeding Saturday. It was only last November, in his famous speech at the Guild hall, that he said: "While I readily admit that it is quite possible for the sultan, if he will, to govern all his subjects with justice and in peace, he is not exempt more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest on earth to ruin." Apparently, however, the necessity of preserving the concert of Europe and England's fear of that disruption will still protect the sublime porte in its indifference to or actual share in the frightful massacres of its Christian subjects.

In face of this apparent impasse which confronts European intervention there is expressed in press and among Armenian sympathizers here the warmest interest in the official action of our congress and possible action of President Cleveland. "Why," asks the London Chronicle, "if European concert is for one reason or another powerless to act, why should not the leading powers formally invite the United States to make such a demonstration before Constantinople as will compel the sultan to act a halt? Such an action would not be altogether new or unprecedented, for when the republic was but young and small compared with today, Jefferson sent an American fleet to put a stop to the robberies and insolence of the dey of Algiers. That fleet did its business so effectively that the Algerian piracy was at once hushed, and what was Algerian cruelty compared with the sanguinary license which has devastated and is devastating the valleys of Armenia?"

WOULD EDIFY THE WORLD. The Chronicle points out that there could be no possible European jealousy of the United States, while her missionaries occupy practically the entire field of religious effort in Turkey. Probably the mere sight of an American naval squadron before Constantinople would bring about effectual reforms by the tyrant Yildiz kiosk. If necessary a British fleet might stand by to aid. "That would be a spectacle worth living to see, the two great naval powers of the world, not engaged in despoiling one another, but in enforcing the dictates of righteousness on a barbarian who has outraged every law of right."

Secretary Chamberlain rather approved the right of intervention by the United States, but his chief ignores the question. Sir John Lubbock, M. P., the secretary for colonies in the Rosebery government, and one of the leading authorities on foreign affairs in Parliament, said to the World representative today:

"One must speak with reserve, as it is difficult to know what our foreign office is doing, and for my part I consider that it keeps things too dark when Parliament is not sitting. But it is evident that the difficulty of the government in regard to Armenia has been to induce Germany, France and Russia to enter upon an active policy which would reopen the whole eastern question. Much as we should like to take energetic measures in conjunction with America, it is hard to see how such measures could be effectively taken, though I can assure you what I may call the humanitarian aspect of this Armenian question appeals to us as to our American friends very strongly."

Another question which has been the subject of a joint naval demonstration would bring the sultan and his advisers to a halt. Sir John Lubbock, M. P., the secretary for colonies in the Rosebery government, and one of the leading authorities on foreign affairs in Parliament, said to the World representative today:

WOULD NOT BE WELL ARMED. In the present circumstances of England's overtures to France or Russia for an alliance the opposition of either power to American intervention in Turkey would also, in all probability, make that intervention impotent at least with the consent of the signatories to the Berlin treaty.

The World's Paris correspondent saw Premier Ribot, who disclaimed any right to now speak with authority, but said: "The United States senate has been so extremely well, let me say active, of late that it is hard to estimate the practical value of its resolutions. Disturbances in Armenia seem now to be quieting down, and the probability of foreign intervention in the affairs of Turkey is becoming remote. As to the rumored intention of the United States to interfere in eastern Europe, it seems to me extraordinary to say the least that a nation, whose foreign

policy is claimed to be based upon the Monroe doctrine, should think of running the risk of those European entanglements which President Monroe wished to avoid. Neither does it seem consistent that the senate, after applauding President Cleveland's recent message, should vote a resolution bearing upon an essentially European question, or should call upon the signatories to the Berlin treaty to fulfill their engagements. The Berlin treaty concerns only those powers who were parties thereto. I do not think the United States was among the number. It would perhaps not be amiss to draw the attention of the United States senate to a passage in Mr. Olney's dispatch to Lord Salisbury, in which the former expresses American interference in European affairs. With regard to the present resolution, the way in which it will be received, if it is even presented, will probably depend upon its form and tone. More than this I cannot say for the present."

M. Hanotaux, minister for foreign affairs in the Ribot cabinet, said: "If I were to question your reply would be to be telegraphed all over the world. I am in a different position. I am fully aware of the importance and influence of the World, but the role of a minister no longer in power is to hold his peace."

At the French ministry of foreign affairs the World correspondent was received by M. Arago, the chief secretary to M. Berthelot.

"Up to this time," said M. Arago, "we have received no official notification of the senate's Armenian resolution and before expressing a definite opinion with regard to it, we must wait and see in what form it will be presented. Much, very much, will depend upon the form it takes. As the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized by the European states, that side of the question may at present be ignored. All that can be said at the moment is that any communication made by President Cleveland will receive Mr. Berthelot's immediate attention and will be treated in such a manner as may seem advisable."

Miss Clara Barton left London for Constantinople this morning, having first called at the United States embassy here and received from Mr. Bayard some additional credentials to the sultan. She expressed herself as entirely sanguine of success.

MORLEY SOUNDS THE BELL. JOHN MORLEY'S reference to the Venezuelan dispute was the most outspoken and unqualified advocacy of arbitration yet made by any really first rate public man in England. It clearly shows what will be the policy of the liberal opposition in Parliament, pledging the party to press the arbitration solution on the Salisbury administration. The opinion among experienced politicians here is that Lord Salisbury, whatever may be his personal inclination, cannot resist the pressure of even a relatively small minority as the present opposition when that pressure is exercised on the side of peace and undoubtedly in consonance with the preponderant body of public opinion throughout the country.

"I had a conversation yesterday with one of the three leaders of the liberal party in Parliament, who, referring to Mr. Morley's speech, said: 'His reference to the Venezuelan question was directly inspired by Mr. Gladstone.'"

"Mr. Gladstone," one of them declared, "expressed himself privately in intensely strong terms in favor of arbitration. He considers that the liberal leaders have been too ready to give Lord Salisbury a free hand in this, as in the Armenian question."

The veteran statesman was described by my informant as chafing at the inertia of his personal influence in the management of the party. In his opinion it should have been made clear beyond question that this dispute is one to be settled by arbitration, a party attitude which would have commended itself to the entire country.

## BETWEEN GREEK AND ROMAN.

"Whether or not Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will permit his infant son, Boris, to be baptized into the Russian church is exciting the interest of all Europe. If he decides not to authorize such baptism now or to wait until the boy reaches maturity, the probability seems strong that he will be forced to abdicate and the choice of his successor will again reopen the whole Balkan question."

The prince married Princess Louise of Parma, and in accordance with the rule of the Roman Catholic church he and his wife, the Roman Catholic, their children should be baptized and educated in the faith of their mother. The pope refuses to absolve him from this promise, while his ministry and apparently the whole Bulgarian people insist that the only hope of obtaining Russian recognition and friendship is in yielding to the czar's alleged first condition—that the heir to the Bulgarian throne shall be received into Orthodox Greek (Russian) church. The prince having lost the strong support of Stambuloff, whom he ungratefully gave over to assassination, is apparently without support or wise counsel in his own realm or sympathy anywhere in Europe.

## SHUTS OUT FEMALE VIOLETISTS.

Another ecclesiastical mandate which has caused considerable interest in New York than any controversy over a European treaty is the present enforcement in Paris of a long-standing, but ignored, order of the Roman congregation of Rites, as well as of Cardinal Richelieu, forbidding the employment of women vocalists in sacred edifices. The cardinal now says the order must be rigorously enforced, and that the cause of its strict enforcement is that many scandals arose out of the appearance in Paris churches of famous prima donnas. On one recent occasion, for instance, when Sybil Sanderson sang in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, the edifice was temporarily turned into a pandemonium. Long before the service began the church was crowded, people were tramping on each other in their anxiety to find room, men swore and women raged because they could not get enough standing accommodation, and during the most solemn part of the service angry voices were heard in dispute. In another church, where an operatic aria once went to sing, she was boldly applauded, and many shouts of "bis" (again) were raised.

Complaints were made that fashionable ladies who gave their vocal services for nothing were in the habit of gossiping too loudly. Women chorists, paid to sing, frequently disturbed the worshippers and scandalized pious people generally by their conduct in houses of solemnity and prayer. From this time forward, accordingly, only the voices of men and boys are to be heard in the metropolitan churches.

ACCIDENT TO AN OBERAMERGAUER. Joseph Meyer, the Christ of Oberammergau's passion play, was helping to put a heavy log on a wagon this week, when the log rolled over and crushed his left leg, necessitating immediate amputation.

Prof. Roentgen's photographic discovery is crowning with new marvels almost daily. Its possibilities stagger the imagination. In addition to the locating of bullets and other metallic substances in the human body, Prof. Neusser, a Vienna investigator, has been

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## RETURNS TO REASON

Salisbury's Latest Delivery on Venezuela is Favorably Received.

## NOT SO FORTUNATE WITH ARMENIA

Press Generally Admits British Intervention is a Fiasco.

## PROGRAM OF PARLIAMENT'S SESSION

National Defense to Be Pushed to the Forefront.

## WEIGHTS FOR THE GREAT HANDICAPS

American Entries Given Well Up Toward the Top Weight-Valuable Cup Offered for the Creek Yachts.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 1.—In spite of the social and political gloom there has been a revival of political activity, due to the approach of the reassembling of Parliament. Several speeches on politics were delivered during the week, notably that of the marquis of Salisbury at the meeting of non-conformist unions at the Hotel Metropole on Friday evening, with press comments to the Associated press, the same evening. On the whole, the marquis is said to have disappointed his warmest admirers, especially in his exposure of the weakness of Great Britain in the east and in his explanations of her reasons for non-interference in behalf of the Armenians. His repeated acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, however, shows that the common sense policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone in the treatment of the Venezuelan question is finding root in high quarters. This is a most interesting showing for public sentiment is becoming strongly opposed to the premier's attitude toward America, north as well as south. Rt. Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, will, it is announced, move the address in the House of Commons, in reply to the queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, and Sir John Maxwell will second the motion. The stand taken by the government in regard to the Venezuelan and Armenian questions will be challenged by the liberal opposition.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has summoned a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party for next Saturday and it is understood that upon that occasion the reform organization movement will be considered. Mr. McCarthy, it is said, will be re-elected chairman.

## PROGRAM OF THE SESSION.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon announced it had learned the government has settled, so far as possible, the program of the session. The proposals of the government, the Gazette says, will be in four groups or subjects, national defense and increase of the navy—measures for the relief of husbandry, Irish legislation, and the question of the support of voluntary schools.

Before any progress is made with these measures, however, there will be a discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of the government, especially regarding the Transvaal, Venezuela, and Armenia, and the latter subject promises to provide much interesting reading, in view of the admissions of Great Britain's weakness which the marquis of Salisbury made last evening and which it is claimed, show that there has been a complete failure of British diplomacy.

The St. James Gazette (and for that matter all the other newspapers), dwell upon the gravity of the statements made by the premier and admits that British intervention in Turkey has resulted in a fiasco. The St. James Gazette says: "Armenia was the marquis of Salisbury's first failure and it is a serious one. The failure is chiefly Lord Rosebery's and Lord Kimberley's, but the marquis of Salisbury is responsible. If he had retired from an impossible position five months ago the massacres would have been avoided and yesterday's humiliating confession of failure and impotency would not have been needed."

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "According to the marquis of Salisbury's speech the Berlin treaty meant nothing and no engagement existed. If so, had we not better consider the farcical futility of the whole performance and make room for Russia or any other power who can influence the sultan?"

## REPUUDIATE THE BIOGRAPHY.

Purcell's life of Cardinal Manning, in which he makes statements regarding the cardinal's political and religious intrigues which are damaging to the prelate's reputation, has created such a vast amount of offense in Catholic quarters that Cardinal Manning's executors have issued a disclaimer of all connection with responsibility for the work, adding: "We do not in the least recognize the cardinal as the author of the biography." Nevertheless, the executors have been compelled to admit the work is founded upon Cardinal Manning's private papers, which they allowed Purcell to use, though they afterward revoked the authority and tried to prevent the publication of the work.

Mrs. Montauk, widow of the well known miller, is writing a biography of her husband, assisted by Prince Krapotkin and the Italian anarchist, Malatesta.

Mr. Richard Croker has twenty-nine horses in training at Letcomb, near Wexford, in charge of Charles Morfitt. It is stated that Montauk has much improved on last year's form.

The spring handicaps weights were published today. In the Lincolnshire handicap the highest weight is 130 pounds and the lowest eighty-four. American will carry 113, Montauk eighty-five, Rey el Santa Anita 117 and Sir Excess 111 pounds. For the great Metropolitan the highest weight is 126 and the lowest eighty-four pounds. Banquet will carry 114 and Rey el Santa Anita 126 pounds. The Lincolnshire handicap the highest weight is 133 and the lowest eighty-four. American will carry 113, Montauk eighty-five, Rey el Santa Anita 117 and Sir Excess 111 pounds. In the Chester cup the highest weight is 128 and the lowest eighty-four pounds. Rey el Santa Anita will carry 110 pounds. In the Kempton Park Jubilee stake the highest weight is 133 and the lowest eighty-four pounds. American will carry 108, Montauk 106, Rey el Santa Anita 112 and Sir Excess 106 pounds.

Mr. Whitaker Wright, an Australian yachtsman, has offered a \$500 cup to be sailed for during the Riviera regatta, with the object of bringing about a meeting between such yachts as Britannia, Salamis, Albatross and possibly an American yacht.

Mr. M. H. D'Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Mrs. DeYoung are now making a day at Constantinople, where they have received every attention possible

upon the part of the leaders of the foreign colony there.

The duke and duchess of Marlborough are traveling on the Nile in a dahabiyah, which they have hired for six weeks.

## HOPE TO FIRE INSURGENTS OUT.

Spanish Do Not Intend to Allow Them This to Recede.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Considerable anxiety is felt here regarding the result of the military operations now being conducted against Maximino Gomez and Antonio Maceo under the personal direction of General Marin, the chief captain general of Cuba. It is believed that Marin has been able to strike a death blow before the arrival of General Weyler, the successor of Martinez de Campos, as captain general of Cuba, and it is understood he has taken steps to accomplish this end. But ambition is not the only spur to General Marin's activity. It is admitted, even in Cuban circles, that the insurrection has reached a precarious stage from several causes, notably, lack of ammunition and arms and the want of fresh horses and supplies. The steps taken by the Spanish in gathering in all the horses and cattle possible have had the effect of weakening the insurgents considerably. Their horses, as a rule, are almost worn out and, being kept almost continually on the march for months past, they are not allowed to recuperate.

The Spaniards seem to be aiming to keep the insurgents constantly moving from place to place, night and day and to gradually wear them out. There is little doubt that the insurgents are feeling the effects of this, for their trails are marked by numbers of lame horses and their number is increasing as time wears on. Hitherto the great drawback under which the Spaniards have labored has been the lack of civility to pursue the quick moving movement of the insurgents. This defect is being gradually overcome.

There is no denying that the Spanish commanders have, up to the present, succeeded in keeping the insurgent armies apart. With this object in view, the military line has just been drawn, north and south, from Mariel, in the northern coast of Pinar del Rio, through Guanajay and Artemisa to the southern coast, near Managua, and upon the maintenance of the new line a great deal is said to depend.

A dispatch from the front says Brigadier General Canella, who is commander of the military line drawn across Pinar del Rio, was wounded in the head by a bullet from a force commanded by Gomez. The result, too, place between Miror and San Augustine and is reported to have resulted in a repulse of the insurgents.

While Canella maintains the military line, General Marin, it is reported, will push on westward in an attempt to engage Maceo. Gomez, when last heard from, was in the neighborhood of Paso Redondo, a little north of Hatabana, which would seem to substantiate the official statement to the effect that he has been driven eastward from the frontier in Pinar del Rio, owing to the pursuit of the Spaniards.

The health of Gomez continues to give anxiety to his friends. Confirmation was received of the report that Gomez had the consumption and was not expected to live over two months.

A report was current in Cuban circles here yesterday that there is considerable dissatisfaction in Gomez's camp, owing to some of the actions of the Cuban junta in New York, and it is said that body is strongly blamed for the insurgents' failure to receive the needed arms and ammunition and rumors also have it that there are disagreements between the insurgent armies in the field. Such rumors, however, are known to have been circulated by the Spanish authorities in the past and it may be the reported discord between the Cuban generals is not an actual fact.

Reinforcements of cavalry are being hurried to General Marin from every available point. His exact whereabouts, however, is not known, contradictory reports in this connection having been purposely circulated to deceive the friends of the insurgents, who keep the latter posted, so far as possible, upon the movements of the Spanish troops.

The exodus of the better class of people from Cuba continues and the prices of provisions continue to go up. In fact, matters have almost reached the point where the poorer classes will have to depend almost entirely upon the authorities for relief. Luxuries are worth their weight in gold, business is nearly a thing of the past, and trade with the interior may be said to have ceased, excepting that part of it which is carried on by vessels. The country merchants are either bankrupt or nearly so, and the banking companies are being called upon from all sides for assistance. People who can do so are leaving many cases realizing upon their belongings, and everything tends to increase the feeling of depression. The worst of it is there is no glimmer of sunshine anywhere, the best that can be expected being a long and tedious struggle with an unsatisfactory ending to the business man, in any case.

The movement of the troops in Havana is the only relieving feature. It is in Havana nowadays, and it may be added, people are getting tired of military display. In short the insurrection is tiring everybody here and ruining business. The Matanzas railroad situation has become so bad that the company has decided to reduce the wages of all its employees. The present scale of wages adopted is only 50, 40, 25 and 15 per cent of the rate of wages, and some of the engineers will have to take out their trains because of the reduction.

Lieutenant General Pando recently issued notices offering employment to 1,000 laborers on different plantations in Cuba. The general situation is so bad here and suffering has become so extreme that hundreds thronged his headquarters in response to his offers, and he found it impossible to furnish employment for all the applicants. It is asserted now the wives of the native negroes have been given uniforms and that they are now allowed to accompany the insurgents on their raids, those in command hoping that they will imitate the achievements of the Amazons of Dahomey.

Criticizing Minister Cretet. ROME, Feb. 1.—Sig. Cretet persists in his project of having the forces of King Menelik of Abyssinia attacked by General Baratier's army at a time when Menelik is marching through a country unfavorable to operations by the Italians. This resolution has aroused the greatest opposition among the moderators and radicals. Many denounce the campaign as impossible and extravagant and demand that the Chambers should meet without delay in order to pronounce upon the situation.

Prince Boris in the Greek Church. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Slavophile Svet organ, in a double-edged editorial, says that the baptism of Prince Boris of Hungary into the Orthodox Greek church is assured. He will be the godson of the pope, but of Russia. His baptism will be a great success for Russia's policy and a solemn event in the history of the Orthodox church.

## DOUBLING THE NAVY

German Emperor Firmly Determined to Carry Out that Policy.

## PLANS TO BE MATURED DURING THE SUMMER

Popular Subscription May Be Started to Secure the Necessary Funds.

## CABINET MINISTERS NOT ALL AGREED

Chancellor and Some Others Oppose an Extended Naval Program.

## FRENCH ARE BECOMING MORE FRIENDLY

Embassy Illuminated on the Occasion of the Emperor's Birthday—Found Bacteria in Rye—American Grain the Purest.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A high official of the Colonial society informs the Associated press correspondent that Emperor William is firmly determined to carry out the project of doubling the size of the German navy. The official had repeated conversations with Emperor William during the past three weeks, and he asserts that during the coming summer the plan for the reorganization of the navy will be drawn up. The present program for slowly enlarging the navy must remain in force for the next three years. But in the meanwhile the new plan will be adopted, the preliminary steps will be taken and the means to execute it will be secured. His majesty is convinced this is absolutely necessary in order to secure to Germany permanently her position as a great power, and especially as a rising colonial power. Hence all the emperor's energy will be bent to that end.

Something, however, must be done immediately, and if the present Reichstag refuses to grant large sums for the building and equipment of a fleet of fast cruisers the nations will be appealed to and an attempt will be made to raise money for this purpose by popular subscription. Already a score of German nobles, especially merchants, have declared their readiness to subscribe 3,000,000 marks to form the nucleus of the fund. Among them are Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg, the duke of Saxe-Meinungen, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Barons Bleichroder, Stumm and Krupp, and a number of Hamburg and Bremen exporters. It is further stated that Prince Bismarck has expressed to the emperor his belief in the necessity of creating a strong German navy.

## CHANCELLOR IS OPPOSED.

The fact that Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and some of the other members of the cabinet do not acquiesce in these views has, it is asserted, caused his majesty to seriously consider the advisability of making changes in the ministry. The emperor's intention, however, is not to hasten this change, but to await a favorable opportunity. Prince Hohenlohe's successor, it is thought in the inner court circles, will be Count Philipp von Eulenberg, the German ambassador at Vienna, who, with his brother, Prince Bismarck's organ, in an article published on the emperor's birthday, denounced the cabinet and charged it with obstructing his majesty's plans. Admiral von Holmen, naval secretary of state, who is known to differ from the emperor upon the plan of navy reorganization, has already handed in his resignation.

The fact that both Russia and France took pains to show their friendliness toward Germany upon the occasion of Emperor William's birthday is generally commended. For the first time in twenty-five years the German embassy on the Pariser Platz was splendidly illuminated, and the Russian ambassador, in presenting Emperor William with the czar's congratulations and handing his majesty a beautiful present, conveyed the czar's high gratification that the entente cordiale between Russia and Germany had been renewed during the important crisis of last year.

The Reichstag, on March 2, is to celebrate the signing of the preliminary peace of 1871 by a grand demonstration, to which Prince Bismarck and other surviving statesmen and generals of war times have been invited.

## SOMETHING GOOD AMERICAN.

In the Reichstag yesterday attention was called to the fact that bacteria have been discovered in imported rye. Herr Koehler, director of the imperial board of health, explained that an examination had been made of German, American, Russian, Austrian, Romanian and Turkish samples of rye, with the result that it was demonstrated that the American cereal had the least impurities. He added that experiments proved bacteria could not resist baking and boiling, and that those found in grain are innocuous.

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet today the minister of husbandry, Baron Hammerstein-Loxstein, declared that government measures restricting the import of cattle and meat were exclusively intended to prevent the danger of infection. He further explained that the shortness of the period in which arrivals of cattle from northern countries were kept in quarantine was due to the fact that diseases were least prevalent there.

Mr. Dean D. Mason, vice consul for the United States at Vienna, has been transferred to Frankfurt-on-the-main.

The news received here from New York that the German war vessels Storch and Suabia have been ordered to Venezuela is denied at the foreign office. But an official of that department of the government said to a representative of the Associated press: "Assuredly, however, Count von Rex (the German minister to Venezuela) has received instructions enabling him to bring the Venezuelan government to terms. President Crespo cannot invoke the aid of the Monroe doctrine in this matter. The doctrine may serve in frontier quarrels, but it does not extend far enough to shield a wilfully recalcitrant debtor against the just claims of an European nation. Germany certainly intends, after waiting more than a reasonable time, to collect the debt due to her citizens, and a naval demonstration may finally have to be made in Venezuelan waters. But just now nothing has been ordered."

The relation between Emperor William and Prince Luitpold, the regent of Bavaria, have improved lately, and on the imperial birthday the regent gave a splendid banquet and enthusiastically toasted the emperor. The regent also appointed his majesty chief of the Sixth Bavarian regiment. Incidentally, during the next session of the Bavarian Diet, the issue king, Otto, is to be declared

## THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

1. Salisbury Absolves Abdul Hamid. Arbitration May Have a Show. Germany Will Double Its Navy. Senate Passes the Silver Bill.
2. Hans Fight Against Coplaner. How the Nebraska Senators Voted. United States Urged to Intervene.
3. Soldiers' Home Row About Settled. Nebraska's Great Kansas Neighbors. Beet Sugar Convention at Fremont. Iowa's Issue on the Increase.
4. Last Week in Local Society.
5. Text of the Omaha Exposition Bill. Crowds Out to Hear Kelly. Deficit in Omaha's Local Budget. Affairs at South Omaha.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Verified. Agate. Dinner Accepted. Amusement Notes and Gossip.
8. Only One County Coal Yard.
9. Some Observations of a Novelist. Echoes from the Ante Room. Warned Away from Colorado.
10. "Story of Aaron."
11. Episode of the Sioux Uprising.
12. Hans, Her Way and Her World.
13. Editorial and Comment.
14. Empire State in Politics. Life in Germany's Capital. Tales Told by a Barber.
15. Commercial and Financial.
16. What the Wheelmen Are Doing.
17. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

## LONDON COMMENT IS DIVIDED.

Lord Dunsen Both Upheld and Severely Criticized.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 1.—Only the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe comment upon the finding of the New York Yacht club committee against Lord Dunsen in the charges which the latter brought against Defender's handlers. The Globe heads a somewhat sarcastic article "Lord Dunsen Justified," and says: "The committee would have done better to have refused to prosecute an inquiry which its action made of no value."

In regard to the evidence the Globe says: "It is a little unfortunate that so much cutting up and transferring of lead on Defender and Hattie Palmer should be going on at the time Lord Dunsen thought he noticed a difference in the load water line and the necessity which compelled Herreshoff to withdraw his valuable assistance from the committee's inquiry after being informed that he would be cross-examined on the following Monday is deeply regretted. The real blame for the whole business falls upon the shoulders of the original committee, which appears about as unbusinesslike a body as one could meet. Unless it shows itself capable of bringing some small modicum of common sense to bear upon the arrangements of an international contest we cannot see how it can be of any use."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We hope the incident will close international contests between England and America. Laterely there has been so much ill feeling that it would be almost a matter of regret that they should continue. We are told that Yale intends to row at Henley. Let every one concerned do his best to prevent any unfriendly feeling resulting from the coming visit and possibly then, in time, another challenge may be issued for the America's cup."

The St. James Gazette, however, has an excellent article headed "A Case for Apology," and says: "The report makes clear: Firstly, that a very serious accusation was brought by Lord Dunsen on the flimsiest possible evidence. Secondly, that the New York Yacht club has given his lordship a severe lesson in fairness and in good manners. Lord Dunsen, in support of his charge, produced only impressions and guesswork. If an accusation of unfair running were investigated by a jockey club and found to have no better origin we doubt if the club would confine itself to the use of the mild word 'mistake.'"

The St. James Gazette concludes: "Lord Dunsen owes it to himself as a gentleman to apologize to those he accused without justification."

## MANY FAMILIES FLEE FROM CUBA.

Taking Refuge in Mexico, South and New America.

TAMPA, Feb. 1.—A prominent Matanzas lawyer writes to friends here that most of the important Cuban families are leaving the island for Mexico, South and North America. The United railway at Havana has discharged 250 employees. When Gomez passed through San Jose la Lajas he left six sick men there. One Spanish column passed, leaving them unmolested, but another column came along and killed the six, chasing one of the men, the striking force killing him. Quinton Bandera, learning this, warned the women and children to leave the town and then burned it. Maceo, the letter says, captured 3,204 carts with provisions, arms and ammunition near Pinar del Rio.

Cubans here held on immense condolence meeting last night over the loss of the steamer Hawking. The meeting was called for the purpose of collecting funds for the junta to purchase another steamer.

## MEXICAN TELEGRAPH SYSTEM COMPLETED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Telegraph system has been completed in Mexico, with a number of fatal cases, but no deaths among the foreigners.

The federal telegraphs were today substantially completed by the opening of a new line from Tehuantepec to Acapulco. Every important point in the republic is now comprised in the federal network, and large places can be communicated with by four or five routes. The federal telegraphs are absolutely divided from politics, civil service rules being strictly applied.

## PAUL REVEREND FOR LORD LEIGHTON.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is now announced that the palbearers at the funeral of Lord Leighton, late president of the Royal Academy, which occurs at St. Paul's on Monday next, will be the marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister; the duke of Abercorn, Sir Joseph Leithers, Sir John Hillale, Hon. Edward Maunde Thompson, Alexander MacKenzie and General Arthur Ellis.

## DR. STOECKER RETIRES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Rev. Dr. Stoecker, the late court chaplain, has resigned from the managing committee of the conservative party, owing to disagreements on the subject of Christian socialist reforms.

## SILVER BILL PASSED

All Amendments Offered Voted Down by a Decided Majority.

## DEBATE OPENED BY SENATOR MORRILL

Delivered the Only Extended Speech of the Day on the Measure.

## LATE SILVER EXPERIMENT UNPROFITABLE

Threatened Revolt of Silver Men Likely to Injure Themselves.

## BUTLER AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN FIRST

Allen's Amendment Forbidding the Issue of Bonds Shared the Same Fate—Final Vote on the Measure Was 43 to 34.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The long content over the silver bond bill is at an end in the senate, that body having passed the free silver coinage substitute of the house bond bill by the decisive vote of 42 to 35, a majority of seven for free silver. This result was reached at 3 o'clock today, after hours of caustic debate and sharp parliamentary fencing. The public interest in the culmination of the protracted struggle was shown by crowded galleries and a full attendance on the floor, seventy-seven senators being present, and the others paired. Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery, showing keen interest in the final vote. Members of the house crowded the chamber, filling available seats and standing room in the rear and side areas. It had been expected that a final vote would be taken at 2 o'clock, but a cloud of opinion arose as to the agreement, resulting in considerable bitterness and personal feeling. Many amendments were pending when 2 o'clock arrived and these were summarily cut off by a strict construction of the agreement, although the differences over the agreement itself held off the vote an hour beyond the time set. The result was such a foregone conclusion that little excitement or surprise was occasioned by the announcement of the passage of the substitute.

Another interesting incident occurred when Mr. Gorman was urging that the legislation be fruitless as it could not receive executive approval. Mr. Morgan called attention to the fact that the duty of congress was to act without executive influence or approval, to which Mr. Gorman, with much earnestness, replied: "I fully agree to that proposition and only regret that there has not been a closer adherence to it in the past. The senator from Alabama cannot go farther than I to resist encroachments of the executive in giving any suggestions beyond those he is bound to make by the constitution and give due weight to whatever recommendations he makes, without fear of political power and patronage from the president."

## MORRILL BEGAN DISCUSSION.

The senate opened at 11 o'clock today with a speech by the venerable senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, who said the house had promptly responded to the president's message and had supplemented it with an emergency tariff revenue bill. The free silver substitute for the bond bill, he added, "may not be the first time when bread has been asked